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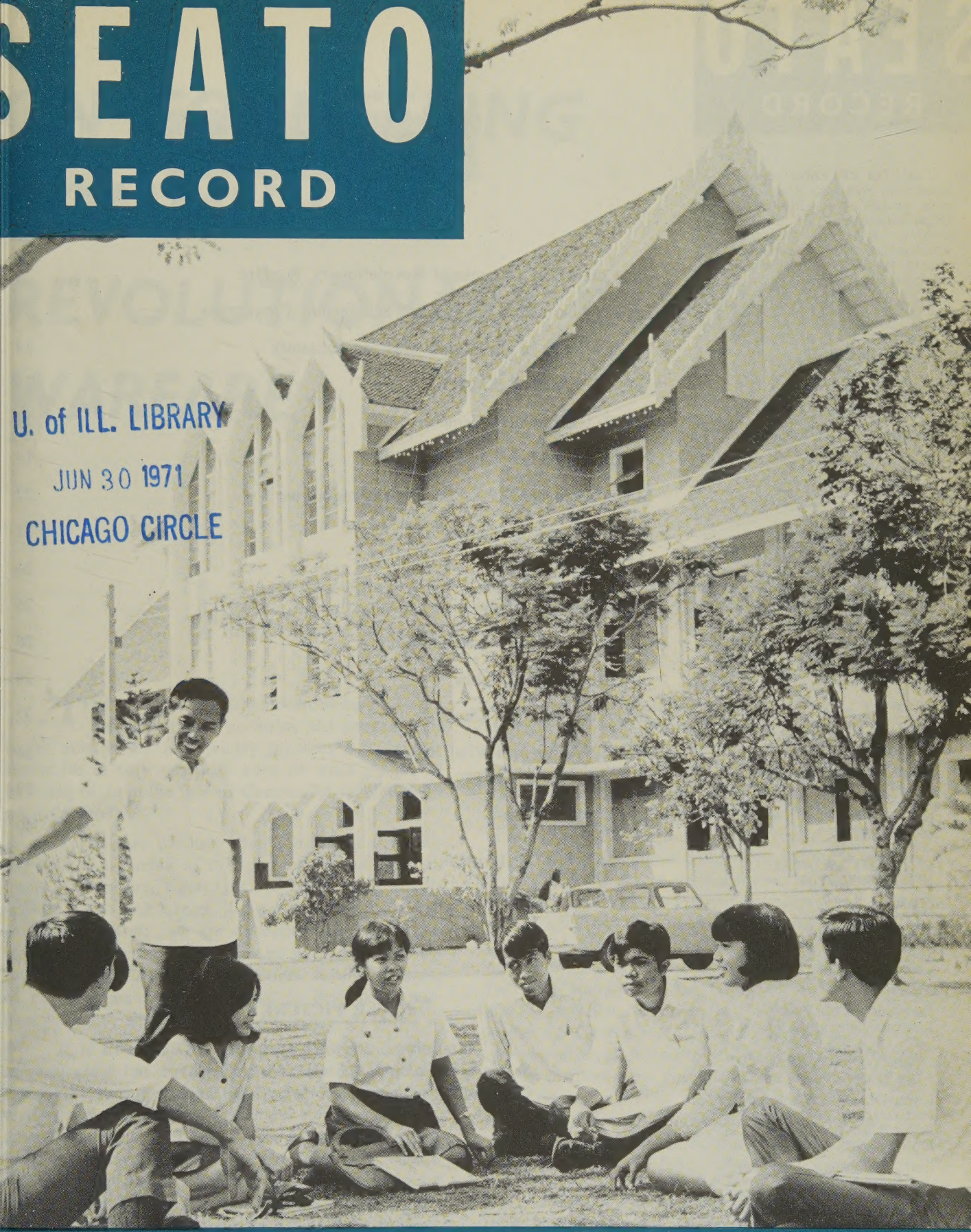

l. IX No. 1

bruary, 1970

- ON COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY WARFARE
- UNDER THE SEATO CULTURAL EXCHANGE
- A GOVERNMENT-TO-PEOPLE PROJECT

SEATO RECORD

SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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SEATO REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

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SEATO VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP

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Pakistan—

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca.
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Philippines—

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Thailand—

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok.
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok.

Pakistan—

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca.

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SEATO CULTURAL PROGRAMME

Under-Graduate Scholarships, Post Graduate Scholarships, Fellowships, Professorships.

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COVER PICTURE:

Kasetsart University, Bangkok. SEATO Scholars Salvador Neric and Adeltrudis Cruz in Conversation with some of their Thai friends.

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ON COUNTERING COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY GUERRILLA WARFARE

Excerpts from a talk given under the SEATO Lectureship Programme by Mr. G. Fairbairn, Senior Lecturer in History, Australian National University, at the SEATO Auditorium on 15 January.

...THE problems we are concerned with are very distinctly moral problems and to deny this is not only wrong but quickly becomes subversive—subversive in very practical ways of what we should be trying to do in the face of Communist revolutionary guerrilla warfare.

Let me try to show what I mean by considering what the conflict in this part of the world is all about. There are, surely, two central aspects to the conflict. The first aspect is from our point of view a negative aspect: we are concerned jointly to find means of countering the communist revolutionary threat to the region. At first, this sounds a simple aspect of the problem to describe, but to describe it adequately is not simple.

It is true that revolutionary guerrrilla warfare in rural areas has certain similar features wherever it is waged: during the last few weeks I have been observing some of them in Israel and studying others of them in accounts of Latin American and North African campaigns. These features are in a sense technical matters, of course: the revolutionary seeks to use weak borders for infiltration of arms, supplies and directing cadres; seeks to exploit religious or social or economic or regional or tribal grievances; seeks to do this through the use of a central organization, working through disguised "fronts", whose purpose is to inflame the discontents, to involve the braver and more deeply dissatisfied locals in acts against their administration (or against their fellows) which will outlaw them and make of them cadre material for the revolutionary guerrilla organization. Equally importantly, the revolutionary organization will attempt to provoke reprisals by the target administration of a kind that will alienate larger and larger numbers of the local population from the target Government, while at the same time using selective terrorism in order to demonstrate that it is just not safe for individuals to give their support to the Government. If possible, acts of selective terrorism will be followed by ambushes of Government forces sent to investigate the terrorist outbreak, thus strengthening the demonstration of the revolutionary guerrilla underground organization's power to protect its friends and attack its enemies. An alternative administration with taxing, recruiting, and indoctrinating functions gradually is inserted into the rural fabric of the target society.

Much of this is obvious and in an important sense can be described as technical; in an important sense also it can be countered by technical measures

—superior political intelligence, a strengthening of the administration, the fashioning of a committee system which enables all the government services, military, police, administrative, educational, public works, hygiene and disease control, agricultural credit, and so on to address themselves in a co-ordinated manner to the problem in hand...

But I want to explore the moral issues which I believe in the long run are central and decisive. Let me briefly look again at what I have called the negative aspect of our problem: the Communist threat we are concerned jointly to counter. What are the ideas, the moral beliefs—the dreams, if you prefer it —which move the men engaged in subversion and terror in the countryside? I believe that Mr. Douglas Pike has described Communist revolutionary behaviour with deep insight. He says this: "It rests on the assumption that it is necessary to ignore traditional political roles, that new paths in politics must be cut, new types of political behaviour developed, and that the past must not be built on but ignored... There is a totality about it not associated with the more limited world we associate with the word *politics*. It demands undivided involvement. It is a way of life... it seeks not to adjust the political machine but to smash it..."

The Moral Issues

The great practical advantage the Communist revolutionaries have is this: since they seek total, irreversible power for the Party (of which the armed forces are only off-shoots) it can use any means towards the seizure of that power. It will never be brought to account for its crimes since the Party will after victory be the State, the judiciary, the moral judge itself: the new morality indeed will be what the Party decrees. What the Party and its front organizations are concerned to do is to smash the target society; to pulverise the customs and modes of behaviour of the target society, to confuse the youth, render punch-drunk its enemies, and create a moral vacuum which only a totalitarian state apparatus can fill.

This may at first sound rather airy-fairy and far removed from the problems of counter-insurgency. But I believe it is absolutely central to it. In order to show this, let me briefly consider what I would call the positive aspect of the present conflict: the preserving and developing of the values and mode of behaviour of the country under attack.

It is not enough for us to know what we are fighting against; we must also know, and know deeply, what it is within our own societies that the Communists seek to destroy and which we seek to preserve. Though it may not be obvious at first sight, this directly affects the manner in which a counter-insurgency campaign, considered in its broadest aspects, will be carried out.

The "Replica Effect"

To take an example in this region in the recent past: Ngo Dinh Diem was a man of many great qualities; the nature of his coming to power in 1954 and the legacy of the Vietminh conferred upon him neither a 'natural' political legitimacy nor a broad political base. Therefore, knowing the implacable nature of the communist threat, he surrendered to the 'replica effect'; that is, he and his entourage set about creating what was in effect a replica of the Communist Party and its front organization: the Can Lao Party with its secret membership, its rather "ersatz" ideology, its cells within the army, its youth groups, womens' para-military force, and so on. The result was that a kind of replica was fashioned but it was imposed from above, it lacked grass-roots since Diem appointed his village headmen; it lacked other things which are not germane to my purpose. But it also had certain fatal effects: it increasingly came to block avenues of public discussion, making potential traitors out of decent dissenters; it alienated educated youth and certain religious groups; it caused the kind of political warfare in the urban centres which could only be put down in such a way as to attract the implacable hostility of the Western Press. In attempting to provide a replica of Communist organization and political behaviour the regime undermined its own values and its own proper ways of ordering its affairs.

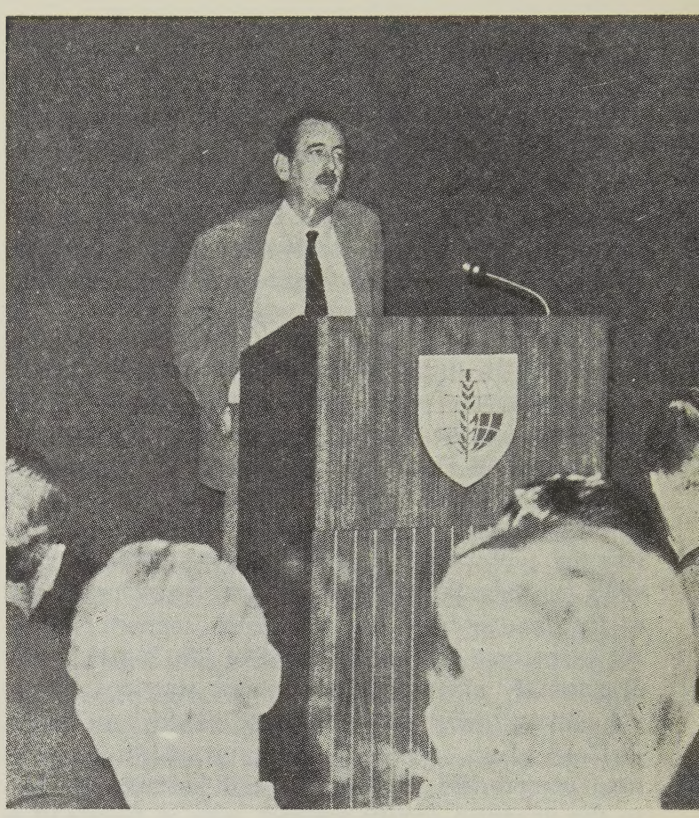
Now what do I mean by a society's own values and its own proper way of ordering its affairs? Clearly this is a problem of very great complexity, so here I can only throw out a few ideas for what they are worth. I would like to suggest first, with great deference naturally, that SEATO should be seeking to stimulate not just locally developed pluralism within its member countries but the idea of pluralism as a regional feature: that is, the encouragement of those features unique to each country which are conducive to tradition and modernity; and never the encouragement of half-baked western notions of universally applicable panaceas for political social ills. Countries

as well as individuals are unnerved when their own peculiar styles of life are threatened either by an outside agency or catastrophic internal change. The Communists want to destroy utterly the whole style of life that has grown up in the countries of this region. But there is also a certain kind of small-l liberal thinking amongst the western allied countries which imposes its own pressures for the wrong ways of change. It should be, surely, one of the functions of SEATO persistently to illuminate for both western allies and regional neighbours the essential *style* of its individual member nations in South-East Asia.

The Question of Nerve

Do I seem to be straying far from the problems of counter-insurgency? I do not think so at all; certainly not from the Communist threat in general... and after all rural subversion and insurgency is but part of a much wider, much more variegated threat. The efficacy of a counter-insurgent campaign is very intimately related to the stability and steadiness of nerve of the country in which the campaign is being carried out.

I believe this question of nerve is of paramount importance; and I believe that it is a question of great relevance today. As Lenin remarked long ago, communism is not bound to "any one particular form of struggle. It recognizes the most varied forms of struggle..." The form of struggle which is becoming again of central importance is that of psychological warfare on a world-wide scale. Just as counter-insurgent methods proper are beginning to prove impressively successful in Thailand, increasingly successful (it seems) in South Vietnam and in some ways in Laos, and in most ways in Indonesia, this psychological warfare factor is being renewed in intensity along a certain line—a line designed to undermine the nerve of target countries. It is a line propagated, wittingly or unwittingly, not so much by overt Communist agencies but rather by a certain kind of small-l liberal propagandists in the West. The line seems to me to be something like this: subversion and insurgency are overwhelmingly the results of defects in the countries afflicted by this kind of violence; these defects are summed up in the word corruption. The English language has itself been corrupted by singling out peculation and nepotism as representing corruption as such; this is part of the corruption of conscience in the West. But for our purposes today what is important is this: the notion that societies are more or



Mr. G. Fairbairn during the SEATO lecture

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less wholly responsible for the subversion and insurgency within them, and therefore should be left to their own devices. Indeed the argument very often goes much further, to the effect that any kind of western support or regional military co-ordination only increases the virulence of the disease. It is further argued by all good small-l liberal propagandists—and they are very important indeed in shaping western opinion—that left to themselves, countries of the developing world only have to adopt parliamentary mechinery of a thorough going sort, talk big about welfare economies, give full licence to the Press, and live as austerely as monks—and all will be well. In the meantime the West can get on with its pursuit of affluence; even if that pursuit seems to make more and more people emotionally and mentally disturbed, it will at least free them from the onerous burden of international responsibilities.

Now in order to provide a rationale for this, it will be necessary increasingly to portray the life of allies in South-East Asia and elsewhere in the de-

veloping world as corrupt, undemocratic, dictatorial, engendering its own violence. The Communists themselves will almost certainly try to exploit this situation not only by intensifying support for revolutionary warfare but also by attempting subversion in the cities, particularly amongst those sections of the urban population whose discontents can best be played up and sympathised within western countries: academics, students, newspapermen, mass media operatives in general, writers, artists and so on.

This is the point at which I want to return to the question of what I have called nerve and style. All small countries, whether they be Asian or Western, fear above all isolation, particularly in times of violent, accelerated change and when aware, as in South-East Asia, of the resurgence of a huge and apparently evilly disposed power nearby. Though great allies may not be much liked, nerves become frayed at the thought of losing the allies' support. When nerves become frayed, the style of life is apt to be deleteriously affected. Radical new solutions to revolutionary threats are grasped at quickly; an ersatz ideology of no practical use is propounded; the civilized compromises, the checks and balances peculiar to the unnerved society are cast aside in favour of a modern-style one-party dictatorship; an exceedingly unwise attempt is made to match the Communists in mobilizing the masses; political violence is intensified, psychological violence too. The end result is this replica effect of which I have spoken.

The Success of Thailand

May I apply these general considerations specifically to Thailand, a country which I have been visiting since 1951 and for which I have great affection? Now since the early 'Fifties western progressives or small-l liberals have been assuring me that Thailand is ripe for communist overthrow. I remember one of the most distinguished of them sitting by the swimming pool at the then pretty new Erawan Hotel on the day of the 1953 general election, assuring me that within a very few years the Communists would have their headquarters here.... More than fifteen years after these predictions started being made Thailand has retained the same style of politics and steadily increased its economic development.

If I may suggest, with due deference, the reason for Thailand's continuing success has been its refusal to alter its basic political style: put another way, its governing elite has kept its nerve. As I see it, Thai

Symbol of a country's 'style and values': a Buddhist monastery in Thailand.

tability is based on what has recently been called "a nique system of reconciling within the government establishment' several different power groups. Police, nilitary and business interests find their own level hrough a complex system of alliances inside the ruling lite. This has been the secret of the successful as- imilation of the rich overseas Chinese into the fabric of the country's political and economic life in the last en years ... Former Communists and left-wing sympa- hisers have been re-admitted to the fold when they nave acknowledged the error of their ways.' (Alan Bennett: *Thailand: the ambiguous domino.)*

Is this again, it may be asked, to stray from the problems of counter-insurgency? I do not believe it is at all. Imagine the troubles Thailand would be facing had the assimilation of Chinese not been so successfully achieved through doing it in a very specifically Thai way. This is what I was trying to get at when I spoke earlier of regional pluralism, of each country acting within its own traditions, according to its unique style. It is only by doing this that societies can keep their nerve. And after all, this is of very direct relation to counter-insurgency: the only truly, wholly successful counter-insurgent campaign is one that has prevented an insurgency proper developing. Thus the manner of treating significant minority groups is of the first importance in preventing such a development.

But I would like to develop my argument in respect of Thailand a little further by applying it *directly* to counter subversive activities. Any attempt to try to create a replica of Communist organization would have had a catastrophic effect on that unique system of reconciling various power interests; on the other hand, of course, rivalry in the course of counter-insurgent activities would result in a feeble effort. Instead, as I understand it what I would call the *"committee method" has been adopted in ways appropriate to the Thai style of politics. The Communist terrorists are opposed, therefore, by the traditional organs of Thai political society, acting in concert to protect Thai values.*

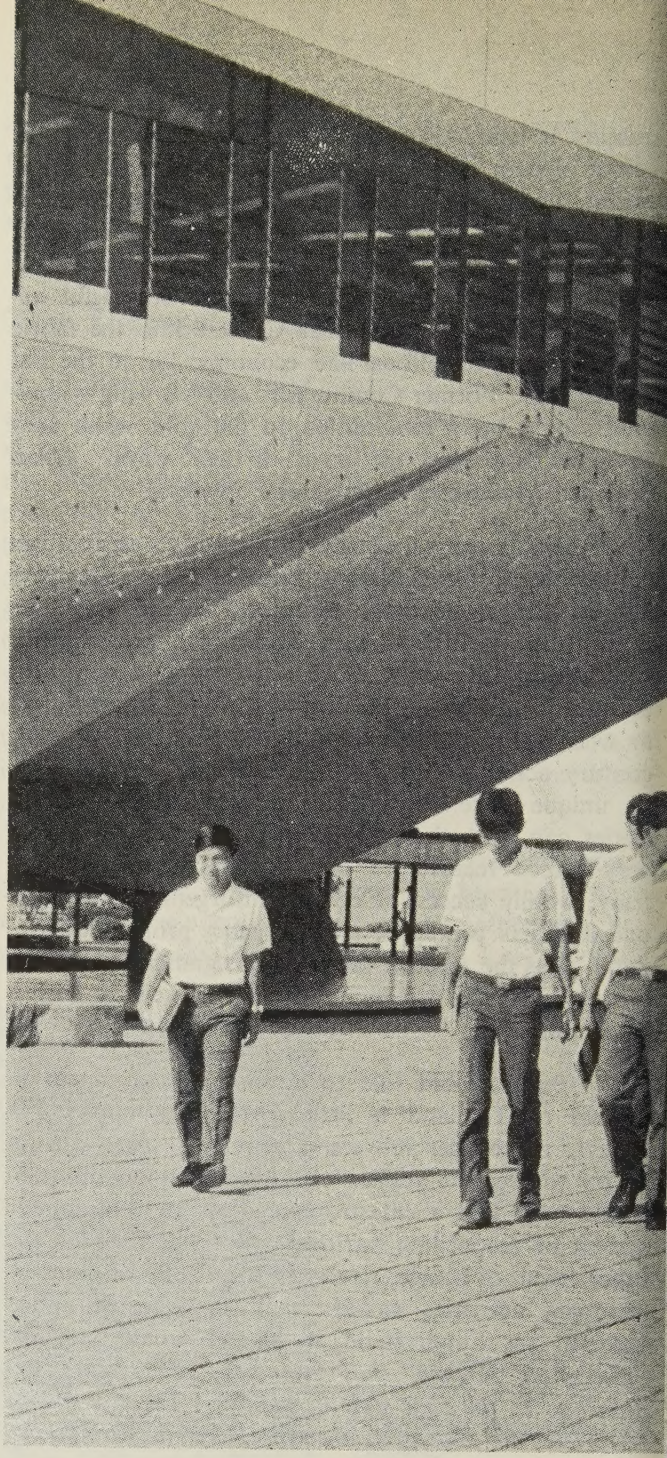
The Fundamental Task

It is the purpose of revolutionary warfare, considered in its full breadth, to unsettle civilised habits and so make people uneasy, if not deeply disturbed and uncertain about their safety and the way in which things are drifting. In this psychological sense, revolutionary warfare comes to embrace the whole target society, the cities as well as the countryside. Of course it is still true that the main struggle takes place in the villages. This is put so extraordinarily well by Douglas Pike that though many of you will be familiar with the description, I believe it bears repetition: "Terror destroys the structure of authority which normally stands for security. Terror, especially in an isolated village, causes fright, anxiety and despair. It removes the sense of civilization from the village, disorienting the villager by demonstrating to him that he cannot expect protection from the source he normally depends on, that is the government. When protection vanishes the social world crumbles. Terror isolates. The villager sees himself alone, in anguish and impotent. A terrorised village is a collective condition equal to anxiety neurosis on an individual level. What is most remarkable is that the villagers do resist.

The fundamental task of counter-insurgency is, surely, not simply the physical protection of the law-abiding villager, nor simply the amelioration of his social and economic disabilities; but rather, these things plus the maintenance of that sense of continuity of authority which alone makes most men feel at ease in this world. Such a task, I believe, can only properly be performed by men and administrations deeply aware of the mainsprings of their own particular civilization and not muddled, if not over-awed, by half-baked theoretical schemes of foreign provenance.

STUDYING IN BANGKOK

UNDER THE SEATO POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME



PICTURED above is Thailand's Mahidol University, located just behind SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok. Walking among Thai students along its spacious terrace is Miss Nelia P. Salazar (left, with two other girls) of the Philippines, a SEATO Post-graduate Scholarship awardee at present working at Mahidol for a Ph.D. in Microbiology while learning about life in Thailand and representing her own country as an unofficial ambassador of good will.

Now in its 12th year, the SEATO Post-graduate

Scholarship Programme does not claim to be as large-scale—or as well-known—as some other international education assistance schemes. But it does bring Philippine scholars like Miss Salazar to Thailand, and to Pakistan, and Thai and Pakistan scholars to the Philippines. Twelve scholarships are given annually, three each to nationals of Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, to further their studies in either of the two countries other than their own. Apart from giving individuals the opportunity to get more training and skills, thereby improving their professional prospects in life and their usefulness to the country concerned, it also throws another door wide open to more experience in inter-cultural knowledge and sympathy.

As for Miss Salazar, SEATO is not the first to have recognized her scientific competence and potential. A graduate of the University of the Philippines, she was selected to serve as Medical Research Fellow at NAMRU 2, USN, Taiwan, where she received special training in the isolation of viruses from mosquitoes. Also in 1961, Miss Salazar with her four

co-authors were awarded 3rd Prize in the Abbott-PMA Contest for their paper entitled 'Studies on Enterobiasis in the Philippines.'

The East-West Center of Hawaii chose Miss Salazar as its Scholar in 1964 and two years afterwards presented her with an M.Sc. in Entomology together with a certificate of honour for her contribution towards increased understanding among peoples of Asia, the Pacific and the US.

Miss Salazar is at present on leave from the Institute of Hygiene, University of the Philippines, where she holds the post of Instructor in Parasitology and Medical Entomology. At Mahidol University she will be concentrating on mosquito-vectors of important tropical diseases such as malaria, dengue haemorrhagic fever and others.

A cool, calm, hard-working girl who writes poetry in her spare time, Miss Salazar has a wry sense of humour—and a reluctance in talking about herself. Pressed for a statement about the importance of her work, her reply was: "I hope the experience gained will enable me to render my bit towards a better understanding of tropical diseases and helping to find effective solutions to some of the problems involved."

Nelia and Kamploy Snidvongs of the SEATO of Cultural and Economic Affairs at the National Museum in Bangkok.

Object of their admiration: an example of Thai traditional motif used in decoration.

Music is another extra-curricular activity pursued by Nelia.

Here she plays and sings a Filipino folk song for Onn Sringoen and Amara Riensuwan of SEATO Public Information Office.

SEATO POST GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

THE bicycle is the most favoured form of transport on the extensive campus of Kasetsart University where two other scholars from the Philippines are working for their master's degree under the SEATO Cultural programme.

Miss Adeltrudis M. Cruz specializes in agricultural education and Mr. Salvador P. Neric in Animal Husbandry. Both are graduates of Central Luzon State University, Miss Cruz a recent graduate and Mr. Neric an instructor in the Department of Animal Husbandry, the Chairman of which, by a happy coincidence, is Miss Cruz's father.

Living on the campus, both acholars welcome and make good use of the ample opportunity to "freely interchange ideas," as Miss Cruz put it, "with fellow Thai students on all kinds of subjects—academic, social, cultural."

"We have so much in common—the Thai and the Filipino people," Miss Cruz said. "And yet we are different. This combination is quite exciting. I intend to study not only Agricultural Education, but as much about the Thai people as I possibly can—their history, their heritage, their greatness, etc. I believe that by knowing another people one can become a better citizen of one's own country, and a better Asian citizen, too."

Miss Cruz is planning to do her research thesis on the scope and system of agricultural education provided by Kasetsart as compared to that offered by Central Luzon State. She has been travelling extensively in Thailand visiting various agricultural stations with working groups from the University and arousing a mild envy in some Thai friends who say she is getting to know this country better than they do.

at Kasetsart University

Adel Cruz: "I was born on a college campus, grew up in an agricultural-educational community, influenced by my parents, both of them teaching at Central Luzon State University, and influenced also by my brother, a research instructor in Animal Husbandry Department.

"Small wonder I made up my mind a long time ago to serve my country in the field of agricultural education..."

SEATO POST GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

Mr. Neric is pictured here with some of his 500 White Rock chicks which he has put on a special diet as part of his research on the 'Influence of Vitamin A, Lysine or Methionine Supplementation and Processing Method on the Nutritive Value of Grain Sorghum for Broilers.'

The month-old chickens have another month to go before they become proper broilers. This is the second 500-strong batch of chickens reared by Mr. Neric and before the project is completed he will have worked with another five hundred.

Mr. Neric said his Department at Central State Luzon University is at present carrying out an expanded programme of research in the several branches of animal production, with the major objectives of upgrading animal husbandry instruction and of stimulating the spirit of individual research among the students. His work at Kasetsart ties in directly with this programme, "which makes it doubly satisfying," he said with a pleased smile.

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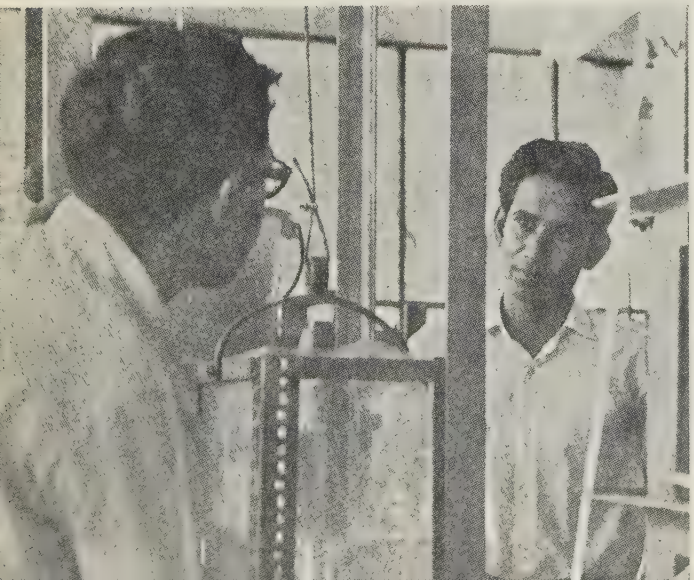

Our fourth SEATO Scholar in Bangkok, Muhammad Nazrul Islam, is one of the 26 students from Pakistan now receiving advanced engineering education at the Asian Institute of Technology, formerly the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering—and the first to be at the Institute under the SEATO Post-graduate Scholarship Programme.

A B.Sc. graduate (First Class) of the East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Ms. Islam has been working as Assistant Engineer in the Design Directorate, East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority, gaining experience in and contributing to the design and construction of hydraulic structures handled by the Authority. Now the SEATO Scholarship has enabled him to gain more professional skill while pursuing a master's degree in hydraulic engineering.

"Flood control and irrigation pose some of the most vital problems of my country," Mr. Islam said.

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Mr. Islam being shown around the hydraulic lab by an older friend during his early weeks at AIT.

SEATO POST GRADUATE

"We must try to utilize fully the higher techniques of hydraulics in order to overcome them. It's easy to see how the economy would benefit from effective flood control and irrigation."

Mr. Islam completed his first semester at AIT last December with three A's in three out of four subjects to his credit, one of the subjects being Applied Tropical Hydrology.

And how is life in Bangkok apart from this gratifying progress in his work? The single most striking thing about going to AIT, Mr. Islam said, is this working and living with people of various races and cultures—there are over ten nationalities at the Institute. "It has broadened my outlook considerably, which is one of the purposes of the SEATO scholarship scheme, isn't it?"

Serious young engineers on AIT campus. Mr. Islam is second from right.

...AND FROM THE PHILIPPINES CAME

the glad news about Mr. Maqbool Ahmad, SEATO Scholar from Gujranwala, West Pakistan.

Mr. Maqbool has been chosen one of the four most outstanding foreign students in the Philippines out of a total of more than 6,000.

The contest was organized by the Philippine International Friendship Organization Inc. on the occasion of its 26th anniversary. It was also co-sponsored by the United Nations, the Department of Education of the Philippines and the Philippine Airlines. The selection, announced last October, was on a comprehensive basis including academic performance, extra-curricular activities and contribution to international understanding. The award includes a plaque of distinction, a medal and a free air ticket to the Visayas region of the Philippines.

"We were warmly welcomed by both students and teachers whereever we went," Mr. Maqbool reported on the week-long tour. "We spoke to special university convocations, students leaders, appeared on radio interviews and television programmes. The whole trip was an exciting and valuable experience."

"It gives me great pleasure," he went on to say, "that I, being a SEATO Scholar under the cultural exchange programme, am participating in all possible cultural activities being held here in addition to realizing my obligations towards my studies."

Mr. Maqbool is studying for a master's degree in Food Technology at the University of the Philippines and living at the International Center in Quezon City. The Universal, a newsletter published by the IC Association, has this to say of him: "Maqbool is always willing to listen to a problem, explain the alternatives to finding a solution, and suggest the best one available. He is interested in improving the Center in any way that he is able. His presence itself is an improvement which is very much appreciated."

from

PRES. NIXON'S STATE OF THE UNION'S MESSAGE

....The moment has arrived to harness the vast energies and abundance of this land to the creation of a new American experience, an experience richer and deeper and more truly a reflection of the goodness and grace of the human spirit.

The first priority must be... peace for America and the world... The major immediate goal of our foreign policy is to bring an end to the war in Vietnam...

The 70's will be a time of new beginnings, a time of exploring both on the earth and in the heavens, a time of discovery. But the time has also come for emphasis on developing better ways of managing what we have and of completing what man's genius has begun but left unfinished.

When we speak of America's priorities the first priority must also be peace for America and the world.

The major immediate goal of our foreign policy is to bring an end to the war in Vietnam in a way that our generation will be remembered, not so much as the generation that suffered in war, but more for the fact that we had the courage and character to win the kind of a just peace that the next generation was able to keep.

We are making progress toward that goal.

The prospects for peace are far greater today than they were a year ago.

We have based our policies on an evaluation of the world not as it is, rather than as it was 25 years ago at the end of World War II. Many of the policies which were necessary and right then are obsolete today.

In two wars, first in Korea and now in Vietnam, we furnished most of the money, most of the arms and most of the men to help others defend their freedom.

Today the great industrial nations of Europe, as well as Japan, have regained their economic strength, and the nations of Latin America—and many of the nations that acquired their freedom from colonialism after World War II in Asia and Africa—have a new sense of pride and dignity, and a determination to assume the responsibility for their own defence.

We shall be faithful to our treaty commitments, but we shall reduce our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs.

That is the basis of the doctrine I announced at Guam.

We shall be faithful to our treaty commitments, but we shall reduce our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs.

The result of this new policy has been not to weaken our alliances, but to give them new life, new strength and a new sense of common purpose.

The new partnership concept has been welcomed in Asia. We have developed an historic new basis for Japanese-American friendship and co-operation, which is the kingpin for peace in the Pacific.

If we are to have peace in the last third of the Twentieth Century, a major factor will be the development of a new relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The result of this new policy has been not to weaken our alliances, but to give them new life, new strength and a new sense of common purpose.

I would not underestimate our differences, but we are moving with precision and purpose from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation.

It is with this same spirit that we have resumed discussions with Communist China in our talks at Warsaw.

Our concern in our relations with both these nations is to avoid a catastrophic collision and to build a solid basis for peaceful settlement of our differences...

....I now turn to a subject which, next to our desire for peace, may well become the major concern of the American people in the decade of the Seventies.

In the next ten years we shall increase our wealth by 50 per cent. The profound question is—does this mean that we will be 50 per cent richer in a real sense, 50 per cent better off, 50 per cent happier?

Or, does it mean that in the year 1980 the President standing in this place will look back on a decade in which 70 per cent of our people lived in metropolitan areas choked by traffic, suffocated by smog, poisoned by water, deafened by noise and terrorised by crime?....

....We no longer can afford to consider air and water common property, free to be abused by anyone without regard to the consequences. Instead, we should begin now to treat them as scarce resources, which we are no more free to contaminate than we are free to throw garbage in our neighbour's yard. This requires comprehensive new regulations. It also requires that, to the extent possible, the price of goods should be made to include the costs of producing and disposing of them without damage to the environment.

It is no longer enough to live and let live. Now we must live and help live.

The argument is increasingly heard that a fundamental contradiction has arisen between economic growth and the quality of life, so that to have one we must forsake the other.

The answer is not to abandon growth, but to redirect it. For example, we should turn toward ending congestion and eliminating smog the same reservoir of inventive genius that created them in the first place.

The violent and decayed central cities of our great metropolitan complexes are the most conspicuous area of failure in American life....

....Today, when we are the richest and strongest nation in the world, let it not be recorded that we lack the moral and spiritual idealism which made us the hope of the world at the time of our birth....

....It is no longer enough to live and let live. Now we must live and help live....

We need a fresh climate in America, one in which a person can breathe freely and breathe in freedom.

Our recognition of the truth that wealth and happiness are not the same thing requires us to measure success or failure by new criteria....

....How we seize the opportunities I have described today will determine not only our future, but the future of peace and freedom in this world in the last third of this century....

CENTO Secretary-General visits SEATO

CENTO Secretary-General Mr. Turgut Menemencioglu (left) and SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, pictured during their meeting in Bangkok.

Mr. Turgut Menemencioglu, Secretary-General of CENTO visited SEATO Headquarters recently where he had discussions with Secretary-General Jesus Vargas and the Chief of the Military Planning Office, Major General Autrey J. Maroun.

The visit to Bangkok was made during a tour of CENTO countries by Mr. Menemencioglu.

Following detailed briefings on SEATO civil and military activities, Mr. Menemencioglu said he fully supported the views expressed by General Vargas of the importance of the links that exist between free world defence organizations like CENTO, SEATO and NATO. "We have common members: Pakistan in SEATO and Turkey in NATO and the United States in both. This naturally leads to greater overall co-operation."

He spoke of the confused public opinion that led many people to state that the days of collective defence organizations are over. "A view I am happy to say which is not supported by the leaders of CENTO Member Nations," he said. "I believe that our two Organizations are stronger and more important than we sometimes realise or our opponents would not devote such efforts to try and discredit and weaken us."

Mr. Menemencioglu explained the importance of the CENTO region with vital communications routes that throughout history had been scenes of turmoil as conquerors tried to expand their powers and influence. He spoke of the tremendous progress that had been made in CENTO in developing road, rail and communication links that while providing strength to the military alliance even more importantly had helped the economic development of the area.

CENTO STRESSES ECONOMIC THEME

The vital part played by CENTO in helping to promote regional economic development was set out in detail by Mr. Menemencioglu in his address at the annual meeting of CENTO's Economic Experts, held in Ankara January 29-February 2.

Considered one of the most important economic meetings in the CENTO calendar, the delegations from the five CENTO countries (Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States) were headed by high-level officials and economic specialists.

In his address Mr. Menemencioglu outlined the achievements and goals of CENTO's regional economic development programme, reminding delegates that "the extensive agenda before you represents the results of some 40 conferences and specialized meetings that have taken place in various cities of the five CENTO countries during the past 12 months." Broadly, these cover "the latest construction reports on major communications projects; plans for regional agricultural development; health improvement; scientific co-operation; minerals exploitation; and technical assistance."

Following is the main part of Mr. Menemencioglu's address:

"CENTO focussed its attention very early on the vital problem of improving communications between the three countries of the region, with particular, but not exclusive, emphasis on road and rail communications. In remote history the land which forms the CENTO region today gave passage to important trade routes, such as the "Silk Road" which, for many centuries, carried the bulk of the trade between Asia and Europe. However, when our Organization came into being, these historic links had fallen into disuse and there were not even any projects for building a network of communications capable of answering the needs of modern times. It is, therefore, with a certain degree of pride that we can look back on the important work accomplished under the aegis of CENTO in laying the foundations for a system of communications between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. In this field we may compliment ourselves particularly for the progress achieved on the CENTO project to link the Iranian and Turkish railway systems. This is being achieved in spite of most difficult terrain and highly adverse weather conditions. We were particularly gratified to learn of the imminent completion of the massive railway bridge at Qotur in Iran near the Turkey-Iran border costing more than 7 million dollars. Already, plans are under way for a study to obtain the best economic advantage from the operation of this project which will link the Iranian railways to the network of European railways, CENTO road projects to link Turkey, Iran and Pakistan indicate this same progress, and we may, with satisfaction, note that the first phase of the expansion of the port of Iskenderun on the Turkish Mediterranean has just been completed. Situated at one end of interlinking CENTO road and rail projects, this port has assumed considerable importance for road and rail transit trade across the region to Europe.

Among the highlights of CENTO agricultural efforts were the region-wide preliminary agro-industries survey and a major policy conference on livestock development. The data exchanged at these meetings will provide a basis for much needed increased investment for industries related to the production, processing and marketing of agricultural commodities in the region.

The Sub-committee on Health and the Council for Scientific Education and Research have had an active and productive year. At the annual meeting on health, realistic proposals were tabled to help solve basic problems in the region. A new programme of joint research projects, emphasising the application of science to agriculture, has already begun, following the Scientific Council meeting. High-level groups have also studied specialized subjects such as earthquake minimization and water resources evaluation.

The CENTO Advisory Group on Minerals Development is becoming an increasingly important unit of CENTO making possible the exchange of technical and scientific knowledge and promoting minerals exploration and exploitation in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

The CENTO development programme covers a very wide field impinging on many aspects of economic life in each of the countries of the region. The first objective is to help to develop and improve standards of living through mutual cooperation. The second goal is to preserve and improve the friendship between our countries not only at governmental level but also at many levels in our everyday lives; among scientists, technicians, agriculturalists, industrialists, businessmen. This is the meaning of real co-operation."

AUSTRALIA'S CLOSER LINKS WITH ASIA

In central Canberra the flags of Asian nations fly in a ceremonial salute to the opening of the 24th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

AUSTRALIA moves into the seventies with closer ties than ever before with the nations and peoples of Asia.

Although Australians live on an island continent, populated predominantly by people of European origin, there has been an increasing awareness in recent years of the need for closer links with their Asian neighbours. Australia and Asia share many interests as well as some problems, apart from a geographical togetherness.

The closeness of Australia's interests with those of the Asian region has been a development especially characteristic of the present generation.

In 1940, Australia opened its first diplomatic mission in Asia. Today Australia has diplomatic missions in the capitals of 18 Asian countries—a high proportion of Australia's total overseas diplomatic representation.

On the international scene Australia has grown in stature and its political stability and rich store of minerals and primary production has made Australia a major economic force in world trade.

Australia is fortunate that it has been able, despite having a population of only just over 12,000,000, to give aid to less developed countries in Asia. Since the end of World War II the Australian Government has provided over $1,000,000,000 as aid to these countries. Last financial year, Australians contributed nearly $14 a head towards international aid programmes.

Thousands of students from Asian countries

have trained at Australian universities, technical schools, agricultural, nursing and teaching colleges, and Australia has lent more than 1000 experts and advisers to assist developing countries in the Asian region. In any one year there are always about 12,000 Asian students in Australia.

Australia's deep involvement with the South-East Asian region began with her foundation membership of the Colombo Plan in 1950 and the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) in 1954.

Australia is now connected with a whole range of regional bodies—the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Asian Development Bank, the Asian-Pacific Council (ASPAC), the South Pacific Commission and the Foreign Currency Exchange Operations Fund which helps keep the Laotian currency stable.

Projects such as the Indus Water Scheme and the Mekong River Scheme, the Asian Highway and others to which Australia is a party also make calls on her resources.

Australia regards the Asian-Pacific Council as a particularly important organisation placing its primary emphasis on mutual help, cooperation and consultation. The council acts as a forum for discussion of mutual problems.

The Australian Government welcomes the existence of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), though it is not a member. It believes that the plans for cooperation between Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines in economic, social and cultural fields can lead to higher levels of prosperity and increased stability in the region.

When the Asian Development Bank was created in 1966, Australia undertook to subscribe $US 85,000,000 to its capital stock. The Bank provides an important source of finance for the economic development of the member countries of ECAFE.

Australia places great emphasis on its aid to Asia. It is the fastest-growing element in Australia's aid programmes. Of the 10 bilateral programmes Australia has established, the following, which are the main ones, are directed towards Asian countries:

THE COLOMBO PLAN

The most significant of these programmes, was officially established following meetings in Colombo and Sydney in 1950. Since that date membership has grown from seven to 24 countries.

The aim of the Colombo Plan is to provide a framework to assist the economic development of the Asian region through a network of aid arrangements agreed upon between member countries.

Australia has spent more than $180,000,000 on Colombo Plan assistance.

FOOD AID

Since 1964-65 Australia has given a series of large gifts of food on an emergency basis outside the regular aid framework of the Colombo Plan. This includes four gifts of wheat and other foodstuffs to India to help combat the effects of severe drought conditions over the Indian sub-continent in 1965 and 1966. These four gifts were valued at $38,000,000.

In 1967 the Australian Government agreed to participate in a food aid scheme negotiated as part of the International Grain Agreement to help meet temporary food requirements in developing countries.

The Australian undertaking is to provide 225,000 metric tons of wheat or wheat products as part of a total of 4,500,000 metric tons of wheat to be supplied as food aid under the scheme.

The principal recipients will be India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Fiji, Afghanistan, Korea and Ceylon.

SEATO AID PROGRAMME

In 1965 Australia introduced a civil aid programme for the Asian member countries of SEATO in accordance with Article III of the Manila Treaty.

Australian students relax with Asian students during lunch hour at the University of Sydney.

The aim of the Australian programme is to help the Asian Treaty members support the economic costs of their obligations under the Treaty and to complement and supplement Australian aid extended under the Colombo Plan.

Australia's contribution under its SEATO aid programme totals more than $20,000,000.

INDUS BASIN SCHEME

Australia was one of seven countries, with the World Bank, which signed the Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement in September 1960. Under the agreement Australia pledged the equivalent of $13,930,000 to meet the foreign-exchange and local costs of the diversion of the waters of the Indus Basin to the mutual benefit of India and Pakistan.

Lord Casey, then Governor-General of Australia, opened the second annual meeting of the board of governors of the Asian Development Bank in the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney, in April 1969. The bank aims at promoting greater economic co-operation between countries in the ECAFE region. Delegates from the 33 member countries totalled more than 200.

The policy of the Australian Government has been to extend all of its aid as outright gifts. In this way Australia has been able to avoid adding further burdens to those countries which are now experiencing debt-servicing problems. As far as is known, Australia is the only donor country to have consistently pursued a policy of offering all of its official aid in grant form.

EXPERTS MEET TO STRENGTH

Economic experts from SEATO member countries carried out a comprehensive study of the SEATO economic programme when they met at SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, from 16-27 February.

The Conference was opened by the Chairman of the SEATO Council Representatives, Australian Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. T.K. Critchley, (centre, wearing glasses) and SEATO Secretary-General, General Jesus Vargas.

At their Fourteenth Meeting held in Bangkok last May the SEATO Council of Ministers directed that the Organization consider the possibilities of strengthening action by SEATO member countries in the field of economic development. Since that Meeting

ECAFE Trade Committee urges mo

The Committee on Trade of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) ended its thirteenth session in Bangkok on 11 February after adopting its report which emphasized "the urgent need for the developing countries to co-operate among themselves more closely in such projects as regional trade liberalization, payments arrangements and commodity problems."

The Committee noted that in 1968-1969, there was "a slight improvement of the region's trade position, partly because of the rise in prices of some major export commodities.

The session, which opened on February 2, reviewed the international trade position and sub-regional trading arrangements in the ECAFE region and other trade developments and activities in 1968-1969. It also studied reports on trade liberalization and payments arrangements in the ECAFE region; the second Asian International Trade Fair; and export credit insurance.

The Committee made a detailed study of the secretariat background documents which presented a long-term review of the region's trade position from the beginning of the last decade. It noted that the last decade was characterized by "severe fluctuations and a general decline of prices of major export commodities of the region and a considerable increase of imports at a much faster rate than exports. This resulted in a deterioration in terms of trade and a widening trade gap of the developing ECAFE region as a whole."

"The review also showed that in the first nine years (1960-1968), the share in world trade of the developing areas of the world decreased from one quarter to one fifth while that of the developed areas rose by 5 per cent.

As to a short-term review, the Committee noted that in 1968-1969, there was a slight improvement of the region's trade position. Though the widening of the trade gap in developing ECAFE countries continued, the regional gold and foreign exchange assets in both developing and developed countries of the region "improved somewhat and reached, for the first time, $9.1 thousand million.

EATO's ECONOMIC PROGRAMME...

the SEATO Secretariat-General has prepared background papers for the Expert Study Group to examine and to put forward recommendations for strengthening SEATO's economic programme.

Since its inception in 1954, SEATO has launched various economic projects on multi-lateral and bi-lateral arrangements between member countries. It has also called other Expert Study Groups to examine particular economic problem areas but this was the first overall review of SEATO's economic programme since 1965.

Pictured are senior SEATO officials with delegates representing Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States.

-operation among developing countries

The report continues: "The Committee was gratified to note the continued efforts being made by developing member countries to expand their exports by participating in trade fairs, sending trade missions to countries within and outside the region, introducing and improving export incentive schemes, training their export promotion personnel, organizing or stream-lining export promotion machinery, and other measures.

"Although the Committee noted with satisfaction the achievement of several *member countries in* diversifying their economies and expanding production and exports, particularly of manufactures and semi-manufactures, it was aware of the various difficulties encountered by these countries in penetrating developed countries' markets. It was hoped that developed countries would take necessary policy measures to restructure their economies and examine their practices and policies so as to accommodate the changing patterns of trade of developing countries."

The Committee was of the opinion that it was necessary to evolve the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade as speedily as possible. It recognized that trade was a crucial factor that would largely determine the success or failure of the present decade. It considered that there was considerable scope for the expansion of intra-regional trade that should be fully exploited and the secretariat work in the promotion of the intra-regional trade expansion and regional co-operation in related field should be intensified.

"It was generally felt that the growth target of six to seven per cent of gross domestic product could be achieved in the next 10 years through measures based on the principle of self-help matched by the sincere efforts of developed countries in playing their part.

"The Committee was gratified to note that some developed countries had already taken steps to re-examine their policies with regard to aid and trade with developing countries within the broader context of the Second Development Decade," the report states.

NEW DEPUTY CHIE

"My first few weeks at SEATO Headquarters has helped to confirm my belief in the importance and vitality of the Organization," said Mr. Robert Hyslop in a recent interview.

Mr. Hyslop, an Australian, became SEATO Deputy Secretary-General on 16 January 1970.

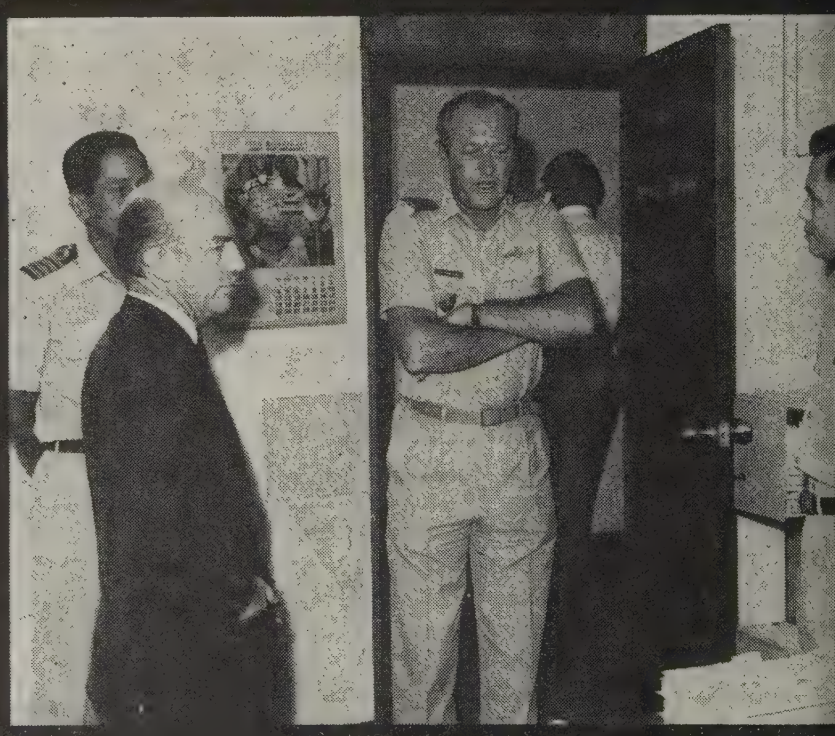
Mr. Hyslop said that since his arrival he had met Council Representatives and Thai and SEATO officials and he had been occupied in familiarising himself with the administration of the international organization and setting on with his part in it.

"I must say that I have been impressed by what I have learned of the efforts of SEATO both in the civil and military fields and feel confident from what I have studied of future proposed efforts that the Organization will continue to play an important role in meeting the Communist threat in South-East Asia."

In a busy six-week period Mr. Hyslop has attended two Council Representative Meetings, chaired five meetings of the Permanent Working Group, and been involved in preparations for the 15th Council Meeting to be held in the Philippines.

Acting as Chairman of the Permanent Working G General. The Group, composed of representatives from of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, meets once a week Representatives and to work out actual details of agreem (United Kingdom), Conference Officer, and Col. Jose General. The PWG members on the other side of the Hearder (Australia), and Mr. Jim Howell (New Zeal Williams (New Zealand) and Mrs. Julie Rujiravong (

Calling on Mr. Roger Lescot, French Ambassador to Thailand and SEATO Councill Representative for France. Mr. Hyslop is shown being welcomed by the Ambassador on his arrival at the Embassy.



Mr. R. Hyslop meeting the staff of the SEATO Military Planning Here he talks to Lieutenant Colonel R.V. Cruz of the Philippines. extreme left is the Deputy Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Captain Chob Sirodom, Royal Thai Navy with Group Captain A.L. of New Zealand, the Head of Plans, in the centre.

of the duties devolved upon the Deputy Secretary-
of member nations in Bangkok and of the Ministry
proposals referred to it by the SEATO Council
yslop is shown here between Miss Monica Harper
ippines), Executive Assistant to SEATO Secretary-
Mr. Voraputhi Jayanama (Thailand), Mr. Jeremy
SEATO Staff in the photograph are Miss Veronica

Brigadier General
x T. Pestana

CAPTAIN Chob Sirodom, Royal Thai Navy is succeeded by Brigadier General Felix T. Pestana, Armed Forces of the Philippines, as Deputy Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office this month.

General Pestana who has been Deputy Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, takes up the Deputy Chief appointment on February 27.

Born in 1919, General Pestana studied at the College of Law, University of the Philippines, before joining the Philippine Army Air Corps Flying School from which he graduated in 1941.

During World War II, as a young lieutenant newly inducted in the United States Army Forces in the Far East, he participated in combat operations in Bataan. When the Philippines fell into the hands of the Japanese forces, he joined the guerrilla movement as Staff Intelligence Officer, 7th Military District, Negros Island.

Since the war General Pestana has served as a Squadron Wing and Group Commander and held Assistant Chief appointments in the Headquarters of the Philippine Air Force. From 1962 to 1966 he was the Armed Forces Attache in Seoul, Korea, and as Philippine Liaison Officer to the United Nations Command, Korea. Since his return to the Philippines, General Pestana has served as Commander of lst Air Division, and Vice Commander Philippines Air Force.

General Pestana is a graduate of the US Army Air Corps Flying School; Squadron Officers Course, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base; Jet Qualification Course, 5th USAF, Japan; Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base; Strategic Intelligence Course, AFP Intelligence Training School; and the Executive Management Course, University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

He is no stranger to SEATO, having been a member of the Philippine Delegations to the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th SEATO Military Advisers Conferences. Other international conferences he has attended are: Air Defense Ad Hoc Committee meetings with USAF; US-Philippines Mutual Defense Board meetings; numerous meetings with the North Korean Communists while representing the Philippines at the United Nations Component of the Military Armistice Commission at Pan Mun Jom, Korea; the 21st General Assembly, Council International du Sportes Militaire, Seoul, Korea.

Captain Chob will return to an assignment in the Royal Thai Navy.

THAI AID TO VIETNAM

Thai civic action in Vietnam has included construction of bridges, roads, a school-house and a dispensary. Here two Thai members of the Royal Volunteer Forces help Vietnames villagers get the medicine they need.

MILITARY assistance from the Royal Thai Government to the Republic of Vietnam has been extended for many years and has taken many forms, says Major General Swasdi Makkaroon, Commander of the Black Panther Division, in a review of his country's aid to the embattled republic.

Thailand's 11,568-man army force in Vietnam is the largest combat group ever to leave the homeland and fight in a foreign country. Like the troops from the Republic of Korea, the Thais place equal emphasis on combat tactics and civic action.

"We are here to fight Communists and at the same time show the people a better way of life," says 49-year-old General Swasdi. A veteran of fighting against the North Koreans and Communist guerrillas in Thailand, the General says his men are in Vietnam in the hope of making a contribution toward a lasting peace.

Thai aid to Vietnam began in October 1964, when the Royal Thai Air Force sent Victory Squadron I to Tan Son Nhut Air Base in Saigon. Seven pilots, seven flight engineers and two navigators flew their own C-47 transport and co-manned C-47s of the Vietnamese Air Force and the U.S. Air Force.

Victory Squadron II in 1966 brought with it 24 men and two C-123 aircraft from Bangkok. Victory Squadron III in 1967 had a contingent of 38 men, Victory Squadron IV had 44 men and the current squadron totals 48 pilots, crew and logistics support personnel. Each month they are fiying an average of 3,500 tons of cargo and 11,000 passengers, dropping 2,500 flares in 1,000 illumination support sorties and logging nearly 1,000 flying hours.

A few weeks after the arrival of Victory Squadron II, 185 officers and men of the Royal Thai Navy left Bangkok for Vietnam duty in a coastal patrol boat and an LST (landing ship, tank).

Maj. Gen. Swasdi Makkaroon, Commander of the Black Panther Division shown presenting gifts to Vietnamese villagers during Christmas celebrations.

When the Thai government agreed to Saigon's request for ground troops, more than 20,000 young Thais volunteered, of whom some 2,600 were selected for training in a regiment-sized unit named the Queen's Cobras that arrived in Vietnam in the summer of 1967.

The Cobras' first encounter with their now traditional foe, the 247th regiment of the Fifth Viet Cong Division, was on Oct. 29 the same year. The Thais, ambushed by a Viet Cong Platoon, lost eight men, but the seven survivors fixed bayonets and drove off the Communists in hand-to-hand fighting.

Like the Black Panther Division that followed them, the Cobras developed a strong civic action programme. During their one-year tour they constructed 38 kilometers of roads, two bridges, a schoolhouse, a children's playground, a dispensary and an outpost for Vietnamese regional forces and popular forces militiamen. Thai doctors and corpsmen treated more than 8,000 Vietnamese patients and the troops donated 10,000 pounds (4.500 kilos) of food from their own stocks to aid needy families in the area.

The 12,000-man Black Panther Division took over from the Cobras at Camp Bearcat, 36 kilometers southeast of Saigon, in July 1968 as the Ninth U.S. Infantry Division vacated the area to move into the Mekong Delta.

The Thai division includes two infantry brigades, an armored cavalry battalion with 48 armored personnel carriers, one long-range special forces reconnaissance unit of 100 men, an engineering unit, two artillery battalions equipped with 150 MM howitzers and one with 155 MM howitzers, a signals battalion, and logistic support elements, as well as their own forward air controllers—the Sky Cobras—to pinpoint targets.

The original Black Panther Division began rotating home in July 1969 and was replaced by a new division bearing the same name. By September, 1969, Thai forces had conducted 943 company-size operations, made 327 significant contacts with the enemy, killed 1.034 Viet Cong, taken 20 prisoners and captured 284 weapons. Thai casualties were 169 killed and 891 wounded.

Captain Supit Lemchuen, a psychological warfare officer, says that every hamlet in the area is visited at least once a day. "All face-to-face work," he says, "is done by Vietnamese-speaking Thais." Psychological operations also have included distribution of 355,000 leaflets, and aerial or ground broadcasts totaling seven hours and 35 minutes a week.

Lt. Gen. Chaveng Youngcharoen, Commander of the Royal Thai Forces, Vietnam, paying respect to a Vietnamese monk during a Buddhist ceremony in Saigon.

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Black Panther doctors and medics treat more than 100 Vietnamese patients every day. The Thai Panthers have cleared 354 hectares of land for agricultural purposes and have constructed 1,500,000 dollars worth of buildings and other facilities. Projects have included 89 kilometers of roads, six schools, nine public buildings, two children's playgrounds, two police stations, two Buddhist temples and four wells.

The Commander of Royal Thai Volunteer Forces in Vietnam, Lieutenant General Chaveng Youngcharoen, sums it up this way: "We are getting experience in carrying out operations with other nations' forces, and the lessons learned will help us prevent Communist aggression in Thailand. Our aim is to repel Communist aggression here in Vietnam and to restore peace and security to the area."

THAI - SEATO RELATIONS

OVER the years a close liaison has been built up between the Thai Armed Forces and SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok. The various Thai Defence College and Academies regularly visit SEATO for briefings and discussions.

This year, 1970, is proving no exception and in January such visits were paid by the Thai National Defence College and graduating classes from the Thai Naval and Air Academies.

The first group consisted of fifty-seven students from the Thai National Defence College led by Lieutenant General Chalerm Mahatnanond the College Superintendent.

One week later 3 officers and thirty-three cadets of the Royal Thai Navy Academy led by the Commander of the Academy, Admiral Smut Sahanawin, visited SEATO Headquarters.

Then two weeks later 4 officers and 55 Royal Thai Air Force Cadets arrived where like the Navy Cadets they received briefings on the Civil and Military activities of the Organization and then participated in general discussions on SEATO.

Top picture: Cadets of the Thai Naval Academy shown arriving at SEATO for a briefing on the functions and activities of the Organization both in its civil and its military aspects. Afterwards they toured Headquarters Building including Council Room and Library.

Centre; Rear Admiral Smut Sahanawin, Commandant, Royal Thai Naval Academy, in friendly agreement with SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas and SEATO Chief of Military Planning Office Maj. Gen. Autrey J. Maroun.

Opposite: On hand to meet four members of the Royal Thai Air Force when they visited SEATO Headquarters for briefing and discussions in January were Maj. Gen. Maroun; Mr. R. Hyslop, Deputy Secretary-General meeting Cadet Paisal Sitabutr; and General Vargas welcoming Air Cadet Nobphadol Krasae.

SPOTLIGHT ON MISS JONES

FOR the last three years a New Zealand girl has had the important task of recording the deliberations of senior military officers from the SEATO Member Nations engaged in ensuring the security of the South-East Asia Treaty Region.

She is Miss Majorie Jones of Oamaru, who returned to New Zealand at the end of January after serving for just over three years as Senior Shorthand Typist in the SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok, Thailand.

Miss Jones was no stranger in working in the military field when she was appointed to SEATO. In her 15 years service with the State Services Commission, Miss Jones has spent 12 of them working as a secretary-typist to members of the New Zealand Army Board. The other three years, spent with External Affairs, also gave her the advantage of having worked in the international field. This experience was no doubt part of the reason for her ability to work together with the officers and men from Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States, in the Administration Division of the Military Planning Office.

Certainly she has earned the respect of these many nationalities with which her work has brought her in contact. Admiral John S. McCain, Jr., the

Miss Majorie Jones and the Head of Secretariat in the SEATO Military Planning office, Colonel R.C. Victorino, photographed during a bi-annual meeting of the SEATO Military Advisers. Miss Jones returned to New Zealand in January after three years at the SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok.

United States Military Adviser to SEATO and United States Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, as Chairman of the 31st SEATO Military Adviser Conference held in Bangkok last October spoke for all when in his closing address he paid tribute to Miss Jones's "work and patience" during the meeting. Such tributes are not earned easily from men of this calibre. Yet such remarks have been expressed at all the seven Military Advisers' Conferences on which she has worked.

For Miss Jones the three years of working at SEATO have been a wonderful experience. "This was my first time away from New Zealand," she said, "and of course I couldn't help but learn from it. Thailand is a wonderful country with wonderful people and I have been very happy here."

Miss Jones had her own house in Bangkok and as she pointed out, this living among the people has enabled her to really get to know them. She has travelled extensively throughout Thailand and also visited Cambodia and Burma.

While her work was demanding Miss Jones also found time to continue with her musical interests while living in Bangkok. A keen member of the Wellington Cathedral Choir, Miss Jones joined the Christ Church Choir in Bangkok and for the last few months served as Choir Mistress. She also sang with the Bangkok Combined Choir.

On the sporting side Miss Jones took up her badminton interest again and became the only woman member of the SEATO Badminton Team. She also was a foundation member of the Scottish Dancing Club in Bangkok which now flourishes with members from many different nationalities.

Recently in talking of her time in Thailand Miss Jones said she would leave with two outstanding impressions. "While I have had some experience in SEATO work while at New Zealand Army Headquarters it was not until I came to SEATO and worked at the conferences that I fully appreciated the tremendous co-operative spirit shown by the top-level officers responsible for our security. Each is determined to help the other and no one is out for their own gains."

The other lasting impression she said was that while her work was mainly confined to the military side of SEATO she had been able to see the tremendous progress in her three years in Thailand in the social and economic fields much of which she felt was attributable to the efforts of the Organization.

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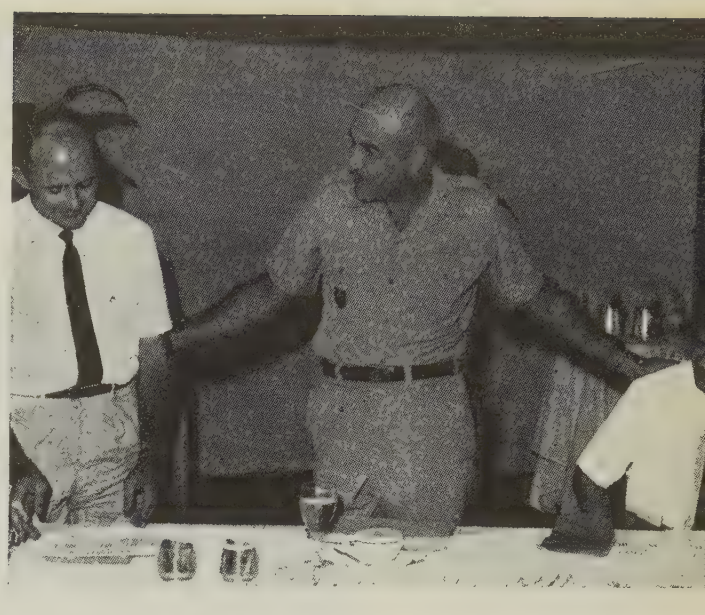
At a 1969 SEATO Military Meeting held in Bangkok. Marjorie Jones, the only woman at the meeting, is shown at right.

The Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major General Autrey J. Maroun, farewells two officers who have completed their tour of duty with the organisation. On the left is Commander R. Tulip, Royal Australian Navy, with Lieutenant Colonel F.F. Velasquez, Philippines Air Force, on the right.



Other changes in MPO

Miss B.A. Most, who has succeeded in Miss Jones in the SEATO Military Planning Office is briefed by Captain M.J. McDowell, the New Zealand Military Adviser's Representative in Bangkok on her duties. For the last six years Miss Most has been working in Auckland for the New Zealand Police Department.

Flight Sergeant M.M. Hussain (second from right) Pakistan Air Force, left for Karachi in January at the completion of his tour of duty in the SEATO Military Planning Office at Bangkok, Thailand. He has been replaced by Chief Petty Officer M.A. Karim, Pakistan Navy. Here Major Weera Sewikul (left) Royal Thai Army, Head of Secretariat says farewell after Flight Sergeant Hussain has received a Certificate of Merit from Captain Chob Sirodom, Royal Thai Navy, the Deputy Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office.

ORAL TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA

The scene is a hut in rural Pakistan. Anxious parents attend their child, violently ill with vomiting and diarrhoea. They know from past experience that it is dreaded cholera.

They know that without treatment their child has less than a 50 per cent chance to live.

In the past such treatment has been far beyond their reach.

But not today. The child is carried down to a boat moored by the river, near a house marked with a large Red Cross. Within seconds the flat bottom fibre glass boat, with a high powered outboard motor, speeds on its way to the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory Field Hospital at Matlab Bazar.

On arrival the child is quickly moved into the hospital and the new oral cholera treatment begins.

The whole aim is to replace the loss of fluid to reduce the intense dehydration effects of cholera. Only recently has a method been found of doing this orally and cheaply.

Within five days the child, completely recovered, is reunited with its parents.

ONE hundred years ago in many countries the mere name cholera was enough to cause whole towns to empty in terror. Today in Europe, America, Australia and New Zealand, cholera is so rare that few doctors in practice in these countries have ever seen a case and as a result far too many people are led to believe that "king cholera" is dead. Unfortunately such is not the case. In recent years there have been several cholera epidemics in other parts of the world, one of which caused more than 100,000 deaths in India and Pakistan alone. Reliable research figures disclose that the death rate from untreated cholera is 30 to 70 per cent and that about 30,000 people die each year in East Pakistan from this disease.

For while the cause of cholera and its method of transmission are known, the practical means of eliminating it in the developing countries still prone to the disease are a long way off. Cholera thrives on inadequate sanitation and unsafe water. The development of good standards of sanitation, safe water supplies and a public health system available to all, will eliminate cholera as has already happened in so many countries.

But such a social system takes time to develop and, in the meantime, cholera continues to extract its toll n life and human suffering while at the same time being one of the important factors holding back the raising of the standard of living in these areas.

It is against this background that the true importance of the work of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca can be seen. The development by this laboratory of a simple but effective oral reatment for cholera is as revolutionary as the development of penicillin in the 1940's.

The new treatment, developed over a ten-year period by the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, requires no sophisticated hospital complex or complete laboratory. The only equipment required is a set of scales to weigh the patient, a place for treatment to be given, oral fluids made from ingredients available in he local market, and a team trained in the use of this new technique. While the overall supervision must be directed by qualified staff, the actual treatment can be administered by paramedical personnel.

THE ORAL TREATMENT

The oral treatment has been fully tested by the laboratory at its field hospital at Matlab Bazar in East Pakistan. This is a typical, isolated Pakistan village which has remained largely untouched by outside influence. The hospital has no electricity or running hot water. Yet one hundred per cent effective result with oral therapy using a sugar, glycine, potassium enriched fluid has been achieved in curing over 1,000 selected patients with proven cholera.

Intravenous treatment is still required for those patients who are unconcious without recordable pulse and blood pressure before treatment commences. Field tests show that only 20 per cent admitted patients reach this critical stage while the remainder can be returned to work within five days using the new oral therapy.

While the method of treating cholera intravenously has proven very successful, the related cost of this treatment places it far beyond the reach of those countries where cholera is still rampant.

It has been estimated that the intravenous method of cholera treatment costs the equivalent of five months wages of a Pakistan rural worker. By comparison if oral treatment can be used the cost is only three days

The staff of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory photographed with members of the Directing Council and the Technical Committee during the annual meetings held at Dacca, East Pakistan, last December.

A child receiving cholera treatment in East Pakistan is shown by Miss D. Torrance, OBE, Superintendant of the Laboratory Hospital at Dacca to Doctor Nazir Ahmed, Joint Secretary of Health. Government of West Pakistan, Doctor Robert Cruickshank, Professor Emeritus, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Chairman of the Directing Council and Doctor T. Hastings Wilson, Harvard University Medical School, United States.

wages. The Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory has been able to reduce their use of intravenous fluids by 80 per cent, an enormous saving in cost and material. This brings cholera treatment well within the economic reach of those areas in greatest need.

The development of a new method of treatment of cholera is only one aspect of the important work being carried out by the 800 men and women employed but the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory. Another, in which considerable progress has been made, is in evaluating cholera vaccines including those in current use and those new ones being developed to provide protection for longer periods of time.

In this area the laboratory is in a unique position since it has one of the largest population groups in the world, covering some 220,000 people, under daily household surveillance. The laboratory has gained the complete confidence of this wide group and as a result has been able to carry out trials of new vaccines which have qualified for studies under the requirement for Investigational New Drug Application. In the main these new vaccines are being developed in the United Kingdom and the United States.

The successful population studies carried out by the laboratory have attracted the attention of the Agencyl for International Development, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development of the Nationa Institutes of Health in Washington, the Population Council and the Ford Foundation. These groups recognize that the laboratory's data represent the most precise and detailed figures available anywhere in the sub-continent and can be of immense value to the work they are carrying out in other medical fields such as family planning, smallpox eradication and child health.

A joint investigational research programme carried out by a group of Russian scientists and staff members of the laboratory in 1969 is further indication of the world-wide recognition of the work of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory. For 7 weeks the combined team was able to fully test the efficiency of Russian-made bacteriophage in the treatment of cholera. The results of these investigations have been written up and are awaiting publication in international medical journals.

Another major facet of the work carried out by the Pakistan-SEATO Laboratory is its continuing attempt to find a more effective cholera vaccine. Field trials have been going on at Matlab Bazar, Comilla District, since 1963. Shown here are some of the 200,000 villagers involved in the trials.

Dr. R.A. Phillips, who is the Director of the laboratory, is in charge of a staff of more than 700 which in addition to co-ordinating into an effective research team constitutes also a formidable administrative problem.

Members and consultants of the Technical Committee of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory held their annual meeting in Dacca in December prior to the meeting of the Directing Council.

Here Doctor C. MacLeod, of United States, (second from right), the Chairman of the Technical Committee and other delegates examine a cholera culture sample held by Doctor W.H. Mosley, Chief of the Epidemiology Division of the Laboratory.

Others in the photograph from left to right are Dr. A.K.M. Abdul Wahed, former Director of the Health Services of East Pakistan; Colonel M.M. Haque, the present Director of the East Pakistan Health Services and member of the Directing Council; and Sir James W. Howie (right) Director, Public Health Laboratory Service, London and President of the British Medical Assosiation.

SEATO allies join Thailand in vital Government - to - people project

'IT IS OUR JOB TO INFORM THE PEOPLE IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE COUNTRY. IT IS OUR JOB TO TELL THEM WHAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE, WHAT ARE THE AIMS AND POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A project initiated by the Royal Thai Government to bring more news and information about their own country to villagers living in remote areas of the country has been given a boost by two of its allies in SEATO.

In a ceremony held at SEATO Headquarters two jeeps—gifts from the Governments of New Zealand and the Philippines—were handed over to Thailand's Department of Public Relations to be used in its Mobile Units Programme designed to promote closer government-people relationships especially among isolated regions. Equipped with audio-visual items and accessories including slide-film projectors, generators, loud-speakers and tape recorders, the jeeps, each costing $14,850, will help the Department in implementing this programme, which also aims at providing the people with the opportunity of making known to the Government their needs and problems. As General Kritcha Punnakanta, Director-General of the Department, said at the ceremony: "It is our job to inform the people in every part of the country of what is going on in the country. It is our job to tell them what progress has been made, what are the aims and policies of the Government. Another important duty is to maintain the unity of the nation and to combat the danger of Communist propaganda."

These aids being channeled through SEATO, pionted out another Thai official at the ceremony, M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsri, Acting Council Representative for Thailand, "demonstrate how we in SEATO are actively co-operating with one another in the important task of countering Communist subversion and insurgency which remains a principal aim of the Manila Treaty."

The vehicles may be small cogs in the overall machine, yet they are indispensable and "will help to increase the effectiveness of our efforts in countering subversive Communist propaganda in the remote areas and to unite the people living in those areas with the authorities in their battle against this sinister threat," M.R. Kasem said.

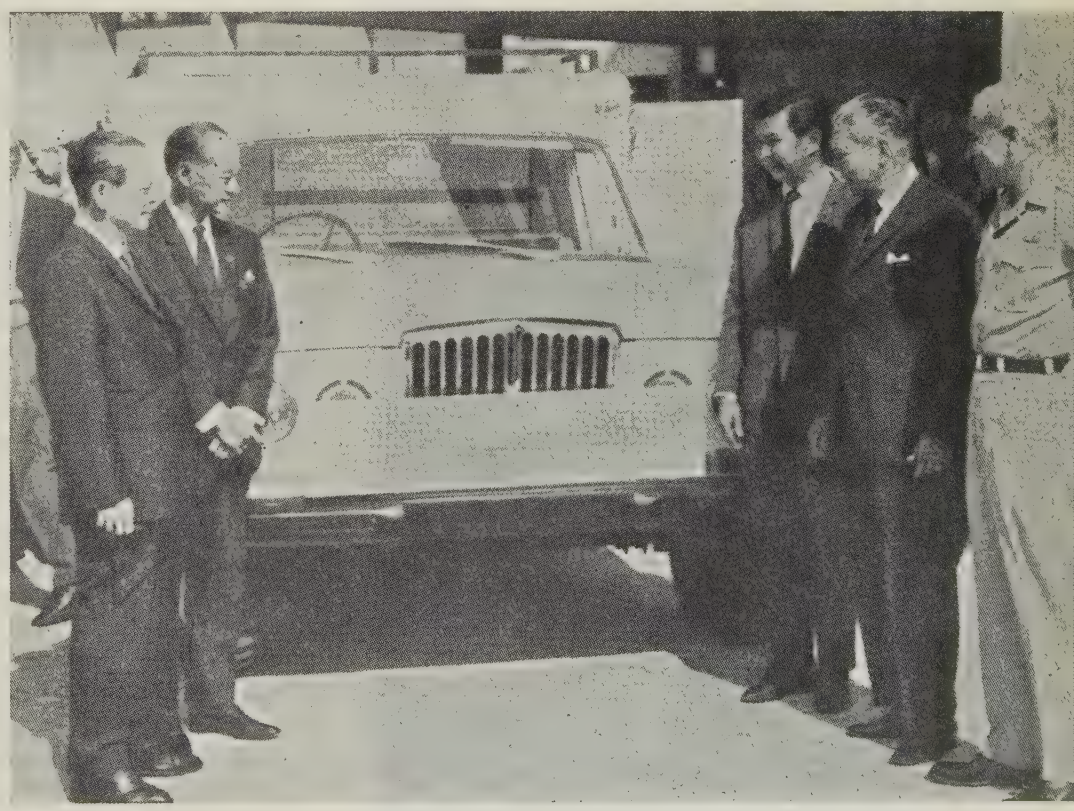
To Ambassador Mauro Calingo, the importance of the act of handing over the Philippine gift to Thailand "lies not in the value of the gift, but in its underlying meaning and significance. For this jeep is a visible and tangible manifestation of the close and friendly relations between the Philippines and Thailand and of our commitment to the aims and objectives of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization."

He also saw it as a clear evidence of "our deep concern over Communist aggression and propaganda activities in this country and another proof of regional co-operation between the Philippines and Thailand."

On his part, New Zealand Ambassador I.L.G. Stewart considered the event as 'another opportunity to demonstrate the SEATO alliance "is not at all as it is represented in those childish and rather boring Communist cartoons, when they can never make up their minds whether we are mad militarists bent on plunging the world into World War III, or whether we are a paper tiger, not to be taken seriously.

"We are in fact what we are," he said, "—an association of like-minded peoples with a common passion for freedom who have joined together to resist aggression and to help each other towards a better life."

Ambasador Stewart said the 'unarmed' vehicle is equipped only to fight the battle of words and ideas. "Ideas, however, are just as important in the struggle in which we are engaged as bayonets and bullets," he emphasized, and went on to adjure that we should never lose sight of the vitally important non-military aspects of SEATO's work. "We remember too," he said, "all those who are engaged, under SEATO, in medical research, are helping to impart

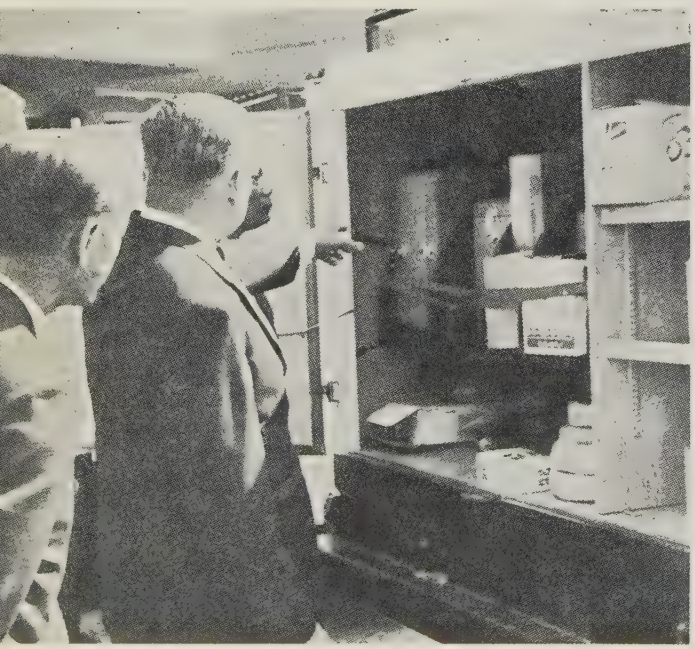


From left: Ambassador Calingo of the Philippines; General Kritcha Punnakanta, Director-General of Thailand's Department of Public Relations; M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsri, Acting SEATO Council Representative for Thailand; General Vargas; Maj. Gen. Autrey. J. Maroun, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office.

New Zealand Ambassador I.L.G. Stewart pictured with the jeep presented by his Government to Thailand's Public Relations Department to be used in its information mobile units programme in isolated regions. The jeep, part of bilateral assistance under SEATO, is fully equipped with audiovisual accessories and costs $14,850.

new skills, or are in many other peaceful ways working to make the objectives of our Treaty a reality."

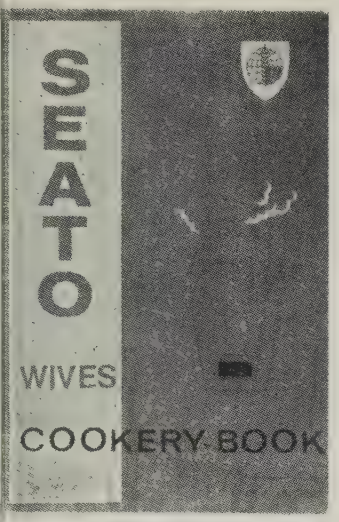
Those objectives were spelled out by SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas in his remarks at the handing-over ceremony. The jeeps are part of the continuing bilateral assistance within the SEATO framework, he said,—part of SEATO's determined efforts to assist member governments to deal effectively with the threat of Communist subversion. Referring to the main focus of Communist attention having shifted to the world's isolated villages, General Vargas praisep the Thai Government for carrying out measures designed to make those villages less remote and less isolated, and to bring to them benefits of modern living. Some of these measures, long-range in scope, require time before their results can become positively felt and seen, and this very important fact, General Vargas pointed out, "can be brought home to the people through communications programmes such as the one in which the jeeps will be serving."



To him, the act of giving and of receiving these vehicles seem one and the same, for all are dedicated to the same task and the same goal. "The task: to maintain and develop our individual and collective capacity to resist not only armed attack but also to prevent and counter subversive activities directed against our territorial integrity and political stability. The goal: to safeguard our freedom of self-determination against the insidious ambitions of alien ieologies."

General Vargas: "Equipped with audio-visual items and accessories and staffed by well-qualified personnel, these jeeps will go forth among ordinary villagers to tell them about national policies in simple terms, and how those policies will eventually improve their lives. It is, of course, a two-way project. For at the same time it will also provide the villagers with the opportunity of making known to the Thai Government their grievances, their problems and their aspirations."

SEATO WIVES GROUP AND THE COMMUNITY



Two New Zealand members examining the equipment presented to the Chulalongkorn Hospital in Bangkok by the SEATO Wives Group from funds raised through the sale of a Cookery Book they produced last December.

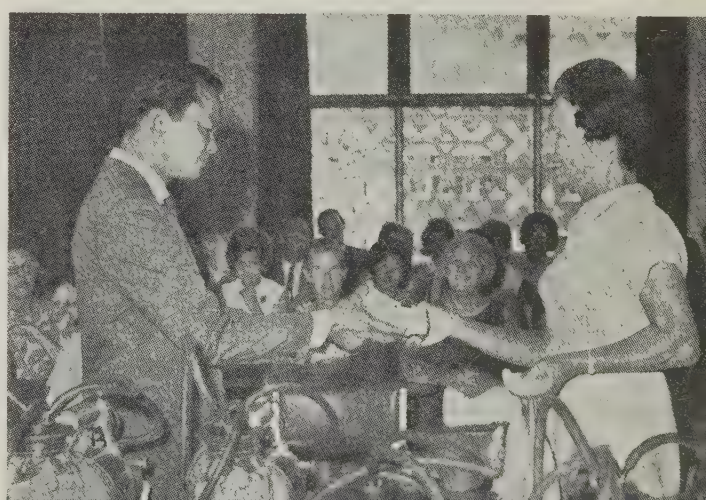
They are Mrs. M. Porter (left) and Mrs. S. Griffiths (right) of Wellington whose husbands, Lieutenant Colonel R.K.G. Porter and Wing Commander H.K. Griffiths are serving in the SEATO Military Planning Office.

The equipment presented by Mrs. M. Wraight, wife of the late SEATO Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. D.A. Wraight, consisted of six Compact Ward Suction Units and an Automatic Patient Temperature Control System.

Pictured below: Mrs. M. Wraight of Wellington, New Zealand, wife of the late SEATO Deputy Secretaty-General, Mr. D.A. Wraight, presented to Prince Sukumapinant on behalf of the SEATO Wives Group equipment for use in the Chulalongkorn Hospital in Bangkok. Money to buy the equipment was raised by the Wives Group from the sale of a Cookery Book which mainly featured dishes from SEATO Member Nations.

Needy children

The SEATO Wives Group also makes a monthly contribution to the Christian Community Centre in Bangkok to buy powdered milk for needy children and also pays the salary of the Kindergarten teacher employed at the Dr. Pierra's Orphanage in Bangkok.



in the council room

SEATO Headquarters has many visitors each year but certainly the youngest for some time were the 63 students from the Fourth Grade classes at the International School Bangkapi, Bangkok, who recently descended on the building. The visit arranged by their teacher Mrs. Fern Zabez included a talk on the role and activities of the Organization by the Public Information Office and a tour of the building. The standard of questions showed that the young pupils had done considerable study on SEATO before the actual visit.

in the photographer's studio

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SEATO Annual Report 1968-69 (English,)—by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai) New Edition, 1969.
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